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of the latter nebula. It so turned out; and the spectra are so much alike that the description given above for the spectrum of N. G. C. 4449 answers for that of N. G. C. 4214. This nebula is receding with a somewhat higher velocity, of the order of 300 kilometers. The velocities of these two nebulae imply that they are affiliated with the spiral family.

It is encouraging to find the work on nebular spectra approaching a stage where it is becoming possible to infer the type of spectrum from the general appearance of the nebula. Thus a beginning can be made in their spectrographic study by classes and the necessary exposures which are so laborious be made where there is promise of most fruitful results.

Lowell Observatory, V. M. Slipher.
Flagstaff, Arizona.

Nova Persei 1901

Nova Persei has been photographed frequently during the past year with the 40-inch reflector. The star continues to show considerable fluctuations in its light. It has apparently comparatively quiescent periods with intervals of more marked activity. It is possible that the brighter parts of the faint nebulosity near it also undergo variations in brightness but it is difficult to decide that question definitely.

The magnitude of the Nova from the last observations of it in March was about 13.5 (On the scale of magnitudes of professor Barnard's comparison stars near the Nova. The values for the brightness derived from them would probably be roughly one magnitude fainter on the International Scale). Estimates of the brightness of the Nova when it was photographed again in July and August showed it to be about the same magnitudes as the observations of it in March. Marked increase in brightness, from a magnitude to nearly a magnitude and a half, is shown on some of the later photographs, especially those of September 10, October 31, November 1, 7, 8 and 21. C. O. Lampland.

Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona,
November 22, 1918.